Bad Policy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. ital arnied, to-day, and rumors of shooting are bandied about. Another rumor is, that the South will allow Doty's resolution to pass on Monday, and then withdraw in a body from the Union. Car. Post.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

offered from the North, and had determined to defeat it at all hazards. For surely the Northern member who could entertain the idea of Compromise under such circuustances would grossly impesch his own personal equanimity.

We trust, however, that there is more gas than substance in these raw-headed stories.—
They doubtless, have some foundation, but a very slender one. It does not follow that there is very slender one. It does not follow that there is to be a general faith a Compromise to be a general faith a Compromise to be a general faith a Compromise to the second of the second o

What if the thirty or forty Southern mad-caps vast deal more to supply our own rapidly growwithdraw? We rather guess Congress could ing country. Indeed, it is hardly possible for get along without them. And what if these men the increase of manufactures to keep even pace go armed and threaten assassination-aye, and with the increase of population. Yet more could attempt it, too? It strikes us that a good posse be safely done: America can ere long just as of policemen could even protect the capitol from well supply the world with cotton cloth as she being defiled by blood. In any event, the au- can with rew corton. If any Yankee thinks his thority of the Government is not to be destroyed neighbors are going too fast and too far in the in that way: that will stand, and they who try to cotton line, we offer him these statistics: destroy it by violence will themselves perish.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune, writing on the 27th ult., said :

"There is no truth in the newspaper rumors that Mr. WEBSTER designs at an early day to offer a compromise upon the Slavery question.
All the assertions to this effect have been mere finesse to induce Mr. Webster to do so. What ever he may do hereafter, he has now no such Let us read Nosh Webster on

" Finesse -artifice ; stratugem ; subtilty of contrivance to gain a point'

of the Tribune man's position. Daniel Webster are to be credited to-finesse. Yea-about nine tenths of all that is written or spoken in Wash- where. ington on this Slavery question is finesse, and ought to frighten nobody.

unteers from the Northern and Western States, ry, &c. A surplus fund is also left, amounting putting himself at their head, and should pour to \$48,590.—Railway Times, 31st January, 1850.

The Peace-maker. Senator Davis of Mississippi, and Mr. Bissell, member of Congress from
Illinois, recently had a misunderstanding as to
It should be taken into consideration that there the merits of the Mississippi and Illinois regi-never has been a period of years so adverse to ments in Mexico. A duel was arranged—mus-kets, fifteen paces distance: President Taylor interfered, put the police on the tracks of the been reduced from an average of 50 or 60 per belligerents, got access to both, put them both cent. to a fixed rate of 25 per cent., followed by right,-and so saved a fight. Well done.

Rail Road Meeting.

ing a Rail Road from Montpelier to Wells River. It is hoped, and expected, that the friends of the project will come, fully determined upon a 3. The distributors of goods, who do not get long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, for months of the time paid for goods, have been a direct communication from Ogdensburgh to compelled to pay still higher rates of Portsmouth and Portland.

The Coalition "Long Team"

Was tried on Tuesday by certain uneasy politicians of the town: but the people of Montpenot long enough nor strong enough for the load.

The License Question.

of goods among remote parts of the country, and materially lessened consumption.

5. The extraordinary demand for labor, (great-

	License.		
Montpelier	160	200	
Marshfield	121		
Ber!in	3 m	3 maj.	

Heavy Damages for Persecuting a Young Girl.—The following case was tried in one of the Philadelphia Courts last week: An orphan girl, named Susan Drais, sucd William Smeadley, a manufacturer. The girl, who is about 18 years of age, worked in the manufactory of Smeadley, but left him to work in another factory. Smeadly brought a suit against her for theft, and she was dragged through the streets to a magistrate's office, where the complaint was discharged. He again had her arrested and humiliated at another magistrate's office, where discharged. He again had her arrested and humiliated at another magistrate's office, where she was also discharged. A third time the poor gul was arrested, taken from her work, and again ahe was discharged. A gentleman named Bedeau took up the matter for her, and brought suit against Smeadley for slander. [The charge against the girl was stealing pieces of yarn.] The Jury gave five thousand four hundred dollars damages against Smeadley, for his wicked persecution of the poor orphan.

Homestead Exemption Bills. During the last few months, household exemption bills have passed as follows: Maine exempts a homestead tree in mind that the additional quantity required or that may be required for the entire that application in papers, and elsewhere, that application is a point of cations for increase of capital are before the Legislature, and that, in numerous instances, where such an application has not yet been made, capitals have been enlarged, because of an increased demand for goods, which are paying good profits to the manufacturers.

On the whole, the time appears to have arrived when, from the rapid growth of the country, the consumption of cutton and woollen goods has outrun the supply, and consequently, it is expedient to commence new undertakings—for it should be borne in mind that the additional quantity required or that may be required for the en-

S2,000; Descret, it is said, secures a home to every family; Georgia, Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut had previously enacted similar laws .- Star.

MANUFACTURES.

Some otherwise very clever people suppo

is a very great and a very mischievous mistake Observe the statements as to woolens, which we are in the habit of attaching to the report of the abers are certainly going to the cap- New York Wool Market: the value of foreign woolens imported into New York is more than ten times the value of all the wool (both foreign and domestic) sold in that city. The value imported into the country in 1848 exceeded sixteen millions of dollars! The probability is that this The talk of Foote may seem bombastic, but it is not. Mr. Doty's resolution comes up again in the House on Monday next, and the Southern members have declared their determination, in case it is passed, to break up the House forcibly every man of them being armed for the occasion.

Cor. Phila. Inquirer. Cor. Phila. Inquirer.

(F) The arguments thus presented—or ready for presentation—by the Southern members, are very poor ones, but the policy of the thing is much worse. The only rational explanation of such doings would be that those engaged in them were afraid that a compromise would be offered from the North, and had determined to defeat it at all hazards. For surely the Northern members who could entertain the idea of the story: the woolen manufacture is decreasing, and must continue to decrease, unless protection is speedily furnished to sustain it.—

The best that can now be done in wool, is flannels—and to that must be added one third cotton to make both the flannels and the business good. There is another and quite an important branch of manufacture, worthy of consideration, rery siender one. It does not tollow that there is to be a general fight in Congress from the fact that some Bobadil is seen flourishing a Bowie-knife or ostentatiously loading his pistols. Such demonstrations are rather pacific in their tendency than otherwise. Speaking daggers, as 1848, and in the same year we exported five mila habit, rather disinclines men to the use of them. lions of domestic cottons. The balance is a N. Y. Tribune. gainst us on cottous; we must manufacture a

the teoria.
17,500,000
3,000,000
2 000,000
2,000,000
3,500,000
28,000,000

This recture is susceptible of improvement. Certainly it is not complimentary to Yankee sugacity to let John Bull ran more than 8 spindles to our one, and yet buy his cotton of us, Now we do not doubt the entire correctness carry it 3000 miles to manufacture, and bring his cloth over the same 3000 miles again for us never will compromise a great principle. The to wear. Here is another man who thinks the story that he will was but a piece of finesse.—
The threat of Disunion is finesse.— The threat of though it is than it would be, if the bars were violence on the floor of Congress is finesse. The Union meetings in New York and Philadelphia with this writer, that a safe business can be done in cotton, and in Vermont as well as else-

Cotton Manufacturing.

The Saco Manufacturing Company have de There is a sturdy old chap at Washington who knows how to check this game of finesse—thus:

The President. The N. T. Tribune gives the following extract of a letter from Washington:

"The President is very firm, and the South of the President is very firm, and the President is very firm of ern members are in full possession of his views cent. for six months,—it has recently purchased A committee of them inquired, in an interview \$430,000 worth of railroad Iron. The Milledgewith him, if he had expressed himself rendy to ville (Georgia) Recorder states that the manu maintain the Union at any cost. He replied that he had—that he should blockade every Southern port in case of an armed resistance to the collection of the customs—that he should roo interpose the regular army, but should call for voluing \$28,000 for interest on repairs, new machine.

out his blood, if needed, in defence of the Union. He is confident that the people of the Southern States would themselves put down any attempt to break forcibly out of the Union.—When told that the Southern members would, in a certain contingency, secede and go home, he quietly remarked that there would be enough more good men ready to come in their places.—In addition to dividends paid by the above-mentioned factories, it appears on reference to the Railway Times, a most useful journal, that within a short period, the tollowing companies have paid semi-annual dividends, after retaining, as is stated, their usual amount of reserved profits, for wear and tear of machinery, &c., namemore good men ready to come in their places.—

The caim firmness of the Northern members is also having a good effect. Mr. Duer's bearing
in the collision with Meade is not forgotten, Lowell, Boston, Tremont, Appleton, and others
while Col. Bissell's late speech, and especially
its manner, is generally applauded.

Salmon Falls, Jackson, Manchester, Merriance,
Lowell, Boston, Tremont, Appleton, and others
of less note. The rates of profit have, it is true,
the manner, is generally applauded. been far below those of proceeding years, when they ranged from 8 to 12, and even 20 per cent.

> immense importations of cottons, imens, and mixed cotton and woollen.

2. The money market, for nearly three years. A meeting will be holden at the Court House in Montpelier, on Tuesday, the 19th day of and considerable higher rates of interest, the March instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to effect of which was to throw heavy losses on take into consideration the subject of construct - corporations, most of which have had to borrow largely, for want of sufficient active capital, an to much greater extent in order to realize their

> than corporations, whose paper, from its strength, most generally has a preference at the banks and elsewhere, over the notes of dry goods deplers, shipping merchans, and others who retail or ship the manufactured article.

4. The cholera of last season was a great disher intimated most decidedly that this team was turber of business. It checked the distribution

ly relieved now by importations into New England and New York of about half a million of laborere since 1846,) caused an unusual advance

in wages.

If, under all these, and many other adverse We hear Mr. Peckman's Lecture highly poken of. Gentlemen of the Institute, why not write a repetition of it? The attention of Merchants and others is equested to our New York and Boston adver-ends, greater than the bank rate of interest, were made on goods, which were sold at prices from 15 to 25 per cent. below the current rates;

It is said, by those most largely concerne 'in

actories, that new works can be erected at about factories, that new works can be erected at about 25 to 33 1-3 per cent, below the cost of existing ones, and consequently, that the factories now in course of erection, and others, for which preparations are made for erecting, will be cheaper, when completed, than present old ones, at 75 on a cost of 100. that the manufacturing business is over-done in this country, and especially in New England. It

It is also expected that wages will fall, from It is also expected that wages will fall, from the over-supply of operatives about to be imported from Europe. If what has been advanced can be relied upon, it would seem that this is the time to undertake new works—for if we now have enough to supply present demand, the constant increase of population renders it necessary to extend in order that they may be supplied with dorrestic instead of foreign goods.—Cor.

Consolation for Grumblers.

leading business men here, of three months bu- journed. have but adapted a little of your old ways to the new times. What is needed is, to seize and use the new advantages offered, not simply for trade—that must be limited by the population around,—but for producing what can be produced by applying labor to your capital. That will bring an increased population, and population will bring increased trade. Our farms heater covered. The aves were, Messrs. Allen of Massachusetts, Giddings, Howe of Penusylvania, Julian of Indiana, Preston King, Durkee of Wisconsin Roat of Ohin - 8. Navs 162. have but adapted a little of your old ways to the countries-referred. more; our wood and stone and water power should be more improved for mechanical and manufacturing purposes. Why buy cotton goods, government, and moved that it be referred to the flannels, axes, scythes, and agricultural imple-ments of all series, house furniture, and a thous-Carried - 135 to 42. and other things, which we can make not only for ourselves but for others also? We speak of Mr. Thomas Butler King has published a card, on the Winooski, North Branch, and Dog River-Perhaps something of that energy and skill Spanish laws thereupon.

Mr. Rusk moved that the river Rio Grande be Perhaps someting of that Congress of capital Mr. Rush moved that the river Kio Granue of could be imported, if Vermonters of capital decided upon as the western boundary of Texas, would dare to risk a small part of that capital by but gave way to a motion for adjournment. the men of money will "sait down" their capt at the usual Southern arguments on the

Vermont Central Railroad. We see by the

ning into Montpelier from Burlington. The colleagues.

First let us bring in the following specimen of the

to the practice; but such gifts as I have I am should come from the North, where the power disposed to exercise somewhat in relation to some things pertaining to this road. I am not disposed to find fault with the manner in which the erection of a new slave State out of a poris run, or with the case, quiet and s illness with which passengers are carried over it. This is all well, and above reproach; and not only well and above reproach; the first worthy of commendation and example. What I complain of its, the lock of running accommodations for both freight and passengers. For instance, there is a needle to the control of the guarantee contained in the resolutions of the guarantee contained in the resolution of the this road. From Stanton's, six or seven miles.

rault. We trust the Company will increase its for self-government, and ability to elect the informiture as fast as possible; and we guess stitutions under which they preferred to live-Central road is yet doing simply its local busi-ness: in one year, if the Northern roads are Mr. Bell further observed, that he had tho completed, it will have not only a large through best not to encumber his proposition with any business, but a large increase of local business allusion to the abolition of Slavery in the Dis-

Now as to the trains: from Windsor to Wapresume the same trains will soon be run twice a ern Convention, for he had placed a liberal co day each way. There has been an addition of about one third to the number of passengers would be entitled to no credit therefor: if evil. within two weeks: and hence, probably, the though he might suffer therefrom, in commo

complaint published in the Journal. The largest single train yet was 96 car-loads: alone it could be preserved. that was drawn over the Central road by a single but powerful locomotive. The same train ble, and ordered to be printed. roads: no matter where. On the whole, the road is now doing a smart business: let it, and its stockholders, be prepared for a large increase.

Mr. Butler asked that there might be a general understanding that Mr. Calboun's views on Mr. Clay's resolutions be presented to the Senator would not be able to speak, but asked the

Library Institute. Poem by C. G. Eastman, at by some friend.

CONGRESS.

Monday, Feb. 25.

In the Senate, Mr. Pearce of Maryland introduced a resolution for information concerning the geology, &c. of California—adopted.

Mr. Foote moved to refer the California Message to a Select Committee of Fifteen—post-

Mr. Turney rose to make explanations relative ligencer, respecting the resolutions of the Ten-nessee Legislature. He was in favor of the Southern Convention, Mr. Hamlin of Maine spoke on the California Message, which was

postponed until tomorrow.

Mr. Miller of New Jersey concluded a concilistory speech on Mr. Clay's resolutions, and was followed by Mr. Rusk of Texas, when the resolutions were postponed until Wednesday.

Mr. Foote renewed his motion to refer the Cal-It has been said that Montpelier has lost bu-

siness by the Railroad. The truth is, business is forming Message to a committee of fifteen, and has been changed in some respects. This had led to the supposition that business has been lessened. An erroneous supposition it is, altogether. Comparative statements have been made, by

siness of the winter of 1849, and the same period of 1850. The result is not only an increase, but a large increase in the aggregate. So far, so good: but, gentlemen of Montpelier, you have done nothing yet—exactly nothing—to improve your new resources for business. You

Three hours were spent in receiving a things that can be manufactured in our own vi-cinity. Montpelier village should have a flanned od by his illness. He domes that he had any mill, and a good cotton factory to begin with . specific instructions how to act in California, or A start of this kind here will start up dozens of other sorts of manufacture in our neighborhood orders of the late administration.

on the Winosski, North Branch, and Dog River.

With the energy and skill of Massichusetts, taken up, and Mr. Benton made a brief and contaken up, and Mr. Benton made a brief and con-New Hampshire, or Connecticut men, Vermont clusive argument, showing that slavery does not would be a presperous manufacturing State. - exist in California and New Mexico, quoting the

way of furnishing shops to work in and dwellings | House of Representatives. The House went to live in. Until something of this sort is done, into committee of the whole on the President's Message. Mr. Tuombs, of Georgia, presented where it does nothing towards increasing the question, with apparent fairness. He said the products or the population of their neighborhood South would abide by the constitution until ar-where it will rust, while their houses are rot-

Mr. Baker, of Illinois, followed, and proved by Southern admissions, the constitutionality and justice of slavery prohibition in the new Territo-Vermont Central Railroad Completed to Burlington) is doing a very heavy freight business

-28 loaded freight cars are daily passing over We are much obliged to the Atlas for afford duce a residution declaring the Union to be dising us an opportunity to try our hand again at that item. It was of the down freight trains we were speaking, and of that part of the down train run-backet resolution would amount to nothing. The North would be fight to extend and support slavery. Col. Baker defended his State and the course of his

whole number of cars in the down train will Mr. McLane of Maryland vindicated his whole number of cars in the down train will very far exceed the number stated—and then that number must be doubled (to include the up train) before "the heavy freight business" of Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, took the floor, when

train) before "the heavy freight business of the Conrad, of Louisiana, took the floor, when the Central can be correctly understood. We have ascertained the average each way for a week, and will report anon.

Ar. Conrad, of Louisiana, took the floor, when the Heave adjourned. In the Senate, on Thursday, Feb. 28, Mr. Beil of Tennessee, addressed the Senate briefly in explanation of a series of resolutions looking to settlement at the questions growing out of scolding, which we find in the Boston Evening the institution of slavery. He disclaimed any supposition that any proposition would carry weight as coming from him; indeed, he did not VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Mn. Entres:—I am not greatly gifted in the could come from the South which would be successful. Such proposition, to be successful,

the road is constructed, or the time in which it jum of the Territory of Texas, and the reaffirmation of the guarantee contained in the resolu-

Business recently called me over free States to the Union. He contended for the nesota, would give in a short time, at least ten road. From Stanton's, six or seven indes side of Burlington, to Waterbury, we were yield allower to sufficiently. As many as fifthis side of Burington, to Waterbury, we were crowded almost to sufficiation. As many as fitteen or twenty persons were obliged to stand up the admission of California. It was no more than twenty persons were obliged to stand up the admission of California. It was no more than the south might reasonably ask of the justice and magnanizaty of the North. His proposition, which was filled to overflowing, but the continuous distribution of California. It was no more than the south might reasonably ask of the justice and magnanizaty of the North. His proposition, as explained, provides for the erection of sition, as explained, provides for the content of the content of the content of the content of the proposition of California. It was no more than the admission of California. It was no more than the admission of California. the admission of California. It was no more I saw large quantities of freight at the depots upon the upper end of the road, uniting for cars.

These evils should be remedied. The business community and the public generally soludicall the managers of this road to an account in a public form for them. community and the public generally soulid can the managers of this road to an account in a public form for these deficiencies. If people are obliged to travel, and if they pay for it all that is asked of them, they should be fairly accounted in two cars in a train are not enough, there should be more. If twenty double freight there should be more. If twenty double freight there should be more. If twenty double freight there be cars in one train are not enough, let there be twenty live or fifty if needed. Nothing is plainer. The grades will allow almost any number.

CENTRAL.

Too true, sir. The managers of the Central Road did intend to be fully equipped with furnismed to be erected out of the territory lying on the Rio Grande would be the last of raine. The projection was to give the South the small quota of advantage which would naturally full to be erected out of the territory lying on the Rio Grande would be the last of raine. The projection was to give the South the small quota of advantage which would naturally fall to be reasonably asked, and all that could be given with due regard to the honor and integrity of ture to do the business anticipated: the cause of all the trouble is, that the business of the road has outrun their anticipations. Certainly it is unfortunate that the stock of road furniture is not California as a State, contending that no objection should be made to a Constitution which had as a State, contending that no object stockholders will consider it a most excellent in that very instrument, evenced their capacity been formed and ratified by a people who had, there is no danger of getting too much. The the people of California were satisfied with their Constitution, and Congress had no right to ob-

business, but a large increase of local business. allusion to the abouting to control that Now as to the trains: from Windsor to Wzterbury (about three fourths of the line) two long
passenger cars are run daily each way—from
Waterbury to Burlington one. As occasion demands the train is increased by one car. We with every citizen in the Union, he was in no de-As to freight. The average number of carderrate the earnest feeling of the South with loads up daily, in the whole line, is 35—and the same number down: will our friends of the At- las note that the sum total daily is seventy on the las note that the sum total daily is seventy on the last loads of the At- last loads of the South with reference to this agitating question. The excitement was real, strong and deep, and he appealed to Northern men not to be deceived, and not to attribute all this commotion to the arts of whole line? Remember, we before spoke only demagogues and aspirants for political distinction. The elements of this agitation, in the On Monday last the up freight train consisted of South, were at a character demanding the calm, 57 car loads; one train down, last week, to dispassionate consideration of Congress. In conclusion, he entered into general remarks upon the value of the Union, and the manner in which

The resolutions were received, laid on the tarequired two and even three engines on other Mr. Butler asked that there might be a gener

Clay's resolutions.

Mr. Walker submitted an amendment to the second resolution, by the insertion of a few words, recognizing the fact that slavery has been abolished and prohibited, together with the slave trade, in Mexico, and can only be introduced there by positive enactment.

Mr. Rusk then took the floor, and resumed and concluded his remarks upon the general

and concluded his remarks upon the general question, taking Southern ground and opposing the Wilmot proviso.

Quattlebum, Commander and other military and scientific gentlemen of the State, and consulted them on this interesting subject. These worthean on this interesting subject.

Soon after the conclusion of Rusk's speech, the Senate adjourned, with the understanding that tomorrow is to be spent in Executive sestions. The control of the city of New York, laying waste the countrol to the city of New York, laying waste the countrol of the

that tomorrow is to be spent in Executive session.

In the House, Mr. Doty's bill for the admission of California was ordered to be printed by general consent. The House had up the President's California Message in Committee of the Whole, and was addressed by Messrs. Conrad of La, and Parker of Va. Mr. Conrad admitted that California was justifiable, under the circumstances, in forming a State Government; and as part of a scheme for settling the siave question, he would vote for her admission, but not as an isolated proposition. solated proposition.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 27.—The renewed struggle, in the House, between the North and the South, on Monday next, has been happily prevented by a timely arrangement.—The Northern members here generously yielded a point, which they had hastily and without consideration made. To pass a bill for the admission of California, without allowing the minority to open their has was palently uponst and up.

Some Lore in Manufact.—Bultimers, Tuesday. sion of California, without allowing the minority to open their lips, was palpably adjust and oppressive. The public sense was shocked at it. Everywhere, the resistance of the minority was considered as conservative and proper. The Northern members are themselves glad to yield to it; for they see that, by hastening the measure, they must defeat any projected compromise, and, in fact, destroy all possible chance of a resumption of the regular business of the session.

sumption of the regular business of the session.

It is understood that next Monday, when Mr.

Heroic!—Some of the members of Congress Doty's resolution comes up, it will be passed over by consent, or withdrawn; and in order to relieve its former supporters from any embarrassment, the resolution, together with a bill for the mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union, where it is tully to be debated. The committee, after a full discussion, and perhaps not till after spendles, and that it will be the handsomest mill the Senate have matured some scheme of com- in New England.

After some three months, we shall be able to
After some three months, we shall be able to
cry "land, bo!" I consider that immediate dan92 The number of children in the State, beger is already over. The Northern men are no tween 4 and 18 years, is 125-218; attending pri longer disposed to act with precipitation and violence.

The Northern men are no tween 4 and 18 years, is 125-218; attending pri mary schools, 102-871. The school system is dence.

The Southern men await a project of compromise from the North. They may not agree to
Mr. Clay's plan as offered; but some plan on
that basis, if reported from a select committee
after a debate, will undoubtedly be carried.

It is said that Mr. Webster's plan will give
the South what they demand, equality of rights
—and even an equal number of States—in the
territories ceded by Maxico, and to be ceded by
Texos. But at present, his plan admits California, and at the same time, a new State from Texas. I mention this only as a current rumor.—
Perhaps at is entirely erroteoms. I do not find
that any of Mr. Webster's political friends are
that any of Mr. Webster's political friends are
aware of his intention on this subject.

here producing favorable results

Kentucky has ordered a block of native
matched by placed in the Washington Menn
ment, inscribed with the following sentiment:—
"Under the auspices of Heaven and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last
to give up the Union."

The Black Lives Répealed. Ohio has repealed her black laws, and colored children are now
entitled to their full share of the state school
funds. Colored schools are to be cetablished by
law.

A case for lawyers. An ingenious castist in
that any of Mr. Webster's political friends are
aware of his intention on this subject. aware of his intention on this cubject.

Letters have been received here by Northern Young, of Descret, the Morman Leader, has 26

Senators from persons on the Rio Grande, who say that they do not desire slavery in that region. They ask a separate territorial government, and have sent a petition to that effect.

The project sent from New Mexico for a Terson of the following the foll

ritorial Government, contains a restriction upon to the Calboun doctrine, be would at least have Congress which will not be tolerated. It inhib- the right to carry them into any territorial govits the government of the U. S., or the Territo ernment, rial Government, from abolishing the system of Mr Bornum states that since the debut of Jenpeonage. Of the two, African Sisvery would be a less obstacle to the advancement of a commounty in arts, agriculture, education and morals.

The inhabitants of New Mexico, who are most-her, and that the proceeds of concerts ly of the Mexican race, night as well demand a ble purposes, where she has song gratuitously, guaranty from the United States, that imprison-have realized more than ten times that amount, have realized more than ten times that amount. ment for debt shall be, forever, the law of that She is now founding a benevolent institution in

State—for peonage is founded on debt.

Mr. Benton has demonstrated that African dollars.

State—for peonage is founded on debt.

State—for peonage is for lative and executive acts, and fully confir too, by the usage of the people. - Cor. of N. Y. debt of Texas including interest, is \$11,055.634.

Jour. of Com.

Mr. Wansten. The Washington correspon dent of the Philadelphia Ledger says,—
I was right when I said that Mr. Webster
would not propose a compromise, though it has been 1,636,349, and the number of deaths 686,been stated that he would, and that his plan had

012. Physicians and other observers, however, already been submitted to Southern members are said to allrea that the deaths were not less and obtained their approbation. Such state. than 2 000,000. ments are always promature and defeat their ve- Two young Americans were walking in ry object. They are not made by discreet men; the streets of Vienna, when meeting an Austrithey are made by mere quid nancs. But Mr an officer dashing along on horseback, one of they are made by mere qual makes. But Mr an other dashing along on horseack, one of them raised his walking stock to prevent the nemory of which will be cherished long after the struck him with his whip. The American ascorator's hones shall have mingled with the kindust of his native soil. It will rivel Washing-faction. The officer's name and demanded satisfaction of the structure of the demand with the children of the structure of the structur ton's farewell address, and be an admonition to both sections of the country to fulfit, through umon, the great mission of the American people. But beyond this speech, I repeat it, Mr. Webster he, Mr. Styles, would publish him in every news. will not go. Mr. Webster will be the means of paper on the Continent as a poitroon. The producing action in others; himself will be safe Washington Union, in relating the anecdote sfied with the part of Cicero, lecturing the Sen- states that an namediate and ample apology was

Mysterious -- We give the following, from the Baltimure correspondent of the New York Tribune, with a caution against its being swallowed online.

We have reports of a character that seem to be sourced, that the Southern Members of Congress sured for \$133,000 at more different offices.

The Question of Disanton. The National

on Monday next.

A letter received here today from a prominent man of the highest standing in Virginia, which Member of Congress to his friend, states that uses the following language:

"If I were an abolitionist, and desired a state in Washington on that day. This accords with
Senator Poote's declaration, that the Union could
not last more than this week; but still I cannot
believe that a traitorous design of allempting to

yalve of the slaves themselves, I would wish the
southern members of Congress to act procisely as many of them are doing now in both dissolve this glorious Union is seriously contem- Houses. They are now stiently undermining

Extract of an article in the Richmond Whig. mond Whig. "A southern Convention! and for what?— tune as little more than a theme for atmap ora-

We, in the West, fear this is a movement (how-ever darkly veiled it seems to be) made by a could make the most noise about it. This has ever darkly veiled it seems to be) made by a few designing, realiess spirits in the South against the Union of these States. An insidious movement against the Union so dear to the hearts of all patriots of our widely spread, our beloved country—against the Union which enshrines all that is worth recollecting in our past history, and on which alone our future hopes can rest. We can see no good results from such a convention when they see their danger—when they see can see no good results from such a convention when they see their danger—when they see — no remedy in such a body—for the evils which their glorious. Union about to be torn to pieces lend the pretert for this movement. It it points —will not examine into the merits of the whole to Distinuous we would say to our Eastern brethern, in the beautiful language of Governor Critsiaveholder, "When you see your property is tenden, "We can see no remedy in Discusion for the evils of which the South complains;" and we will now admonish our eastern friends, if the sad day shall ever come when this glorious Union shall be dissolved, or when Eastern Virginia would leave it, she must expect to leave it alone; would leave it, she must expect to leave it alone : for, however much we love the good old common-wealth, we love the Union better."

The Administration and Slavery.—The Mabile Nale of the Resolutions. It is hardly necessary to add that Loudonn was almost the President in regad to California saye,

"The Message, we think, is not calculated to be at all satisfactory, and for this reason. The be at all satisfactory, and for this reason. The Administration and every one in the country knew very well that the great majority of the people of California were opposed to Siavery, and that to aid them in adopting a Constitution was in effect aiding and stimulating them to exclude Slavery from the territory. By leaving the matter to the action of Congress, the result might have been an adjustment by which the South would have obtained a share, if not the whole, of the territory for Sisvery. As it is now, we consider the California Convention the work of the Administration, and we do not see how, justly, it can be considered in any other light."

The Vermont Patrick Revisators Convince. The prisoner is on trial at Cambridge, for the marder of his wife and two infant cluidren. The prisoner's faiter is one of the with nesses. A Boston paper (Atlas) says:

"The prisoner maintains and wears an appearance of perfect indifference to the evidence as it is developed before the Court. He could not show less signs of humanity if he were a granite block. Not an emotion either of joy, or hope, or sorrow, or fear, can be detected in his impassible face. Not even when his aged father, bowed down with the weight of years and sorrows was upon the stand, weeping scalding tears as he gave in his evidence against his son, did a muscile of his countenance move, or a shade of regret

The Vermont Patriot, Burlington Courier, Brandon Post, and other Free Democracy papers of his cold look." in this State will please copy.

The California Message was then taken up, and its consideration postponed, on motion of Mr. Hamlin, until Tuesday next.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr.

Clay's resolutions.

The Nushville Convention in Louisiana. But

The Lawrence Sentinel states that the Atlan-

Cholera in Russia. An official statement has just been published of the deaths from Cholera in Russia, during the last visitation of that melady.

The Ship Russia, which was burned at

Pearson has been convicted.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. Arrival of the Alabama at New Orleans, with dates from San Francisco to January 14th, and half a million of Gold Dust. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.

The steamship Alabama has arrived at this port from Chagres with sixty five passengers and one half million dollars worth of gold dust. The Alabama brings dates from San Francisco to the 14th of January.

There has been an immense flood at Sacre-

them on this interesting subject. These worento City, and the whole place has been overflowed by the rise of the river, with the excep-tion of a few spots. The cattle have been swept away from the vicinity like chaff before the By this occurrence the loss of property is im-

mense, and the suffering of the inhabitants is al-most indescribable. The loss of property at the city of Sacremento, by this deluge, will be more han one million of doilars.

An outrage has been committed at the mines

by the Chillians—who are numerous—on the Americans at the mines. Near Stockton on at-tack was made upon the Americans by the Chilians, when two of our countrymen we ans, when two of our countrymen were murder-od and several others were captured and imprisoned, but finally released.

From the Rio Grande.

We have received the Brownsville Flog and the Sentinel to the 6th instant. It appears that effort has been made by a portion of the inbitants of that city and its environs to men part of Texas lying between the Nuccess and the Rio Grande into a Territory, to be called the Territory of the Rio Grande. A accenting of the friends of this movement took place at Scass, bury School house on the 2d instant, when resotions were passed recommending a Convention of Delegates from the different sections of the so-called Territory to meet in Brownerdie on the 16th of March, to devise a Provisional Gusernment. The Convention is to be composed of ten delegates for each of the Counties of Camer. on, Starr, Webb and Nueces, and ten delegates for the energinized portion of the said Terropsy, The Provisional Government is to have be a pended functions" until the claims of the people can be urged before Congress by a delegation

chosen by the people.

An opposition meeting took place at the same pot on the 5 h instant presided over by Judge Sigelow. Resolutions were passed recognizing and asserting the right of the State of Texas in he sovereignty and jurisdiction over the territiy between the Nucces river and the Rio Grands. ad expressing that the people there assembled add themselves bound, as citizens of the State, eld themselves bound, as extended oppositions a sustain that right against internal oppositions. The meeting was fell of r external enemies. The meeting was fall of degisnee to the State nuthorities, and further ed that copies of the resolutions then passd should be forwarded to the Senators and Rep. esentatives of Texas in Congress and to Gov. roor Bell.

The whole community was much excited by is question of "Territory or no Territory."
The Rio Grande Sentinel, Brownsville, says of se movement to organize that country into a

"We like not the name Jacinto, but the name ore certainly meets our unqualified approximate oundness or reason in the claim of Texas to the ountry between the Nucces and the Ro arande, and we have ever considered that the attension by her of her laws over it was an artof user amon on the rights of the Canad States, and an infraction of the solering garantities of the see treaty with Mexico."

seld a State Convention at Dover on in 221, and resolved against the Wilmot power of a very thing of that sort, but in favor of extending he Missouri Compromise live to the Pomic. - They have been trying for years to carry he State on a pro-slavery issue, and it there some note slaves in it, or those they have some needs and valuable, they might succeed. As it is they are thus far made poor headway, except to the Revolutionary debt of Texas, -The estensible xtent of deleating emancipation by turing in solid column with a small minority of the Wings

egains) it whenever it is proposed,-Tribine Pennsylvania on Free Sail. The following are he resolutions reported by the Wing minurely of the Select Commutee on the present aspects f Slavery and Disumon raised by the Pennsyl canin House of Representatives. he subject will be brought promptly to a de-

Resolved, S.c. That the people of this Comnonwealth cherish a deep and abiding affacsent to the Constitution, the unity and integraly

Resolved, That the people of California love a est telaim to be admitted into the Union as a State at the present time, and under the Conti-

uiton which they have adopted.

Resolved, That we see nothing in the existing state of siliairs to justify a departure from ! sition which Pennsylvania, has heretoforn no upied in relation to slavery; and this Legisla are does therefore renterate and reaffirm the stroct, les and views of policy heretofice, on reeated occasions, asserted and maintained by

Resolved, That while Pennsylvania will as tody maintain as she frankly avons her views, rinciples and determination on this momentous d inviolably maintain all the Compromises of he Constitution, and all the just rights of each State of this Umon mader the same; but protests most solemaly in the name of humanity, against any extension of the curse and evil of Stavery beyond the limits authorized by that so-cred instrument.

Gen. Scott.

At the great Union meeting in New York, on Monday evening, there being foul calls for Gen. Scott, from all parts of the room, the gallant leg-ro of Lundy's Lane and Mexico, after approprithe slave property, and the owner who does not ately acknowledging the compliment, spoke as see it at home is wanting in common sense.
"Why, sir, the people in the slave States—the ollows:-Fellow Citizens-I came here this evening

masses -- don't know yet what are the merits of corner of the room, for the purpose of listening to the proceedings of this very interesting and important meeting. I had no expectation of having the honor to be called upon this stand.— I am indebted to the kindness of a friend, who discovered me below, for having the honor to appear in such a conspicuous manner before you. Little did I expect being called upon to address tins great and glorious meeting, which is worthy of the Empire City-worthy of the Empire State, and worthy of the Union which you came here to support. (Great applause.) I see before me the intelligence, the wealth, the patriotism, of this great city, voluntarily coming here for the purpose of supporting that Union. I am an humble friend and most devoted servant of that same glorious Union. I do not call myself a citizen of the East or of the North, of the West or the South. I have served that Union for nearly 42 years, and feel that I am a citizen of every part and parcel of this glorious constellation of States. As a friend of the Union, and knowing declared themselves, though adverse to the Wil-mot Proviso, utterly hostile to the Nashville Conthat the Union is in jeapardy, and knowing that this meeting was called for the purpose of derivention and all projects and moneuvers looking to Disumon. There was but one dissenting sing measures of compromise and conciliation, I came here. Many thanks for the kindness you have shown me. I am not an abouttonist or an advocate of slavery. I would not have come here if I had thought these subjects would be militated with each other at this meeting. I did not come here as a Whig or as a democrat. I have not astended a party meeting for upwards of forty years; but when the cry is, that the Union is in danger, and a rally is called for the sup-port of the Union, I would be a coward, and recreant to my country, if I did not respond to the call. I mean to give my little strength in support of the Union, and God willing, I will do so. I am not a strong man; but I have a little strength left, and I trust I shall be buried under the Union. God grant that you may devise or fall upon some plan to save that Union to which we are, in heart and soul, all so much devoted."

The gallant General resumed his seat amid the most enthusiastic and prolonged appliause.—

The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned, giv-ing three cheers for Gen. Scott and the Union.